

CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON MAP &
GUIDE.
PRICE.....50 cents.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
In the "CHINA MAIL"
and "TYPHOON MAP"
may be made to order
and delivered free of
charge.
Sole Agents for the
Straits Settlements and
F.M.S. KELLY & WATSON
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Straits Settlements and
F.M.S. KELLY & WATSON

No. 16294.

號九廿月七年五十百九千壹英

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

—R104. 38.00 Per Month.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

CHINESE MERCHANTS IN
NEW YORK.

A luncheon was given recently by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, in honor of the Chinese Minister, Kai Fu Shih, and twenty-one honorary Chinese commissioners who are visiting the United States to promote closer business relations between the two republics. At the guest table were the Chinese Minister, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William F. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; J. H. Brown, Acting Secretary of Labor; and former Governor Brady of Alaska.

Acting Mayor McInerney and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, were unable to attend. Secretary Redfield departed early to stations, pointed out that in Washington. Although the Chinese flag was up and down, the visitors from the Far East apparently took no offense. Save for this blunder, the luncheon was decorated correctly with gaily patterned, symbols and colors.

Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, spoke at length in Chinese. Mr. David Z. T. Yai, honorary secretary for the commission, interpreted his remarks in part as follows: "Since the establishment of the republic we have paid close attention to agriculture and commerce. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has done much to promote industries and farming, and in different parts of the country has established experimental grounds for the cultivation of cotton and for sugar refining."

The Chinese Minister pointed out that American concerns should advertise their goods more in accord with Chinese ideas and traditions.

"A talking machine company, for instance," he said, "represents a dog listening to his master's voice. In China a dog is a despised animal, and a Chinaman would hesitate to rank himself as a dog by purchasing one of these machines. Another instance is that of a match company which represents on its boxes a monkey holding a match. A monkey also is a despised animal, and the English word 'monkey' sounds very like the Chinese pronunciation for the title of one of the nobility."

At the conclusion of the conference, the British Empire enjoys fifty-one per cent of Chinese trade, and the United States eight per cent. The need of an American mercantile marine was never so acute as at this time, and the establishment of American-Chinese steamship lines is especially desirable.

THE SPY MULLER.

Shot at the Tower.

CASE OF ROSENTHAL.

Last night (June 29) the Press Bureau issued the following:
The spy Muller was shot at the Tower this morning.

The summary of evidence in the case of the alleged spy Rosenthal was taken at Wellington Barracks to-day. He will be tried by court-martial.

Muller was arrested on charges of espionage, together with two men named Hahn and Kerpel. The latter's case was taken first, but before the hearing was complete Kerpel committed suicide in prison, leaving a message written on a slip in his cell practically admitting his guilt.

The other two prisoners were tried in camera at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avey and Lush. The trial concluded on June 24, when Muller was sentenced to death and Hahn to seven years' penal servitude.

Muller then appealed, and the case was argued last Monday, in the Court of Criminal Appeal, before Justices Darling, Lawrence, Bigham, Byles, and Lush. This appeal was dismissed.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supply the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy fish building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
Forgings Castings and Repairs
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES
SHIPPED TO ORDER
Write for Prices

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 2nd of August to SATURDAY the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,

Hongkong, July 27, 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT

Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June from the Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAY

168 CHANCE ALLEY, SINGAPORE.
Solicitors For The Liquidator.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1915, £224,622,188.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Misc Funds..... 3,896,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 16,138,160
Sinking Fund Account..... 98,513

Revenue Fire Branch..... 2,567,153

Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,973,269

Revenue Marine Department..... 292,693

Other Receipts..... 430,193

£22,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Sole Agents.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

If you happen to be late your note will be counter signed and promptly served just the same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HOTELS

KINGSCLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans.

Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Sachala."

A.B.C. Code 2th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

1908

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A L. Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOKE,

Manager.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Groceries Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.

CANTON and

Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.10 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement as the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA, BOURNVILLE, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors, orders representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TENSING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, CUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." TELEPHONE No. 212.

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TINGHART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoins the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel."

P. O. PEUSTEK, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP TO DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. (Unmolested under European Supervision.) A First Class string Orchestra, "under selection" from 5.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 107.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT."

Manager.

LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with Massage Creams, Perfumes, etc.

By

EXPERIENCED HAND

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books and Toilet Requisites.

12, D'Almeida Street.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915.

541

Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD
Portland Cement

In Casks of 275 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

A Preventive of Malaria MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

Price 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$2.50 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

601

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

617

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gams*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKEN

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC. ETC. ETC

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

5 Wyndham Street

European supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle of the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, SONS, 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO
KANADA, YAMAZUTA, SAKO,
SHINNEW and KAMIMADADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for NAKITO, & OYURARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Nagasaki, Meji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESSES for above: 'IWASAKI'.
Codes:—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHUNKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG. 818CANTON KOWLOON
RAILWAYHONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS
SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTI-
FIED that on and from SATURDAY,
July 31st, the Full Train Service will be
Resumed.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager,

British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

The Administration,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

Kowloon, July 28, 1915. 647

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company will be pleased if Con-
sumers or prospective Consumers of
Gas for cooking or heating purposes will
allow the Company's Lady Canvas-car, (who
speaks English and Chinese fluently and
has a practical knowledge of Gas appliances),
to call in order to demonstrate the method of
using Gas Cookers, Water Heaters, &c., and
how to obtain the best results from same.
A few hints on the matter given personally will be found of considerable assistance.
A post card or letter to the Company asking such assistance will be given early attention.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, July 26, 1915. 639

STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco,
Malagasy, Dalmatian, Belgium,
Romania, 20 different for 4 shilling. On
desire to send wonderful collection of Stamps
with great discount. Newspaper for
collectors of 50 pages is sent gratis and
post paid. Day also and exchange stamps.
BELA SZEKULA, LUCERN, Switzerland,
land, Europe.
Hongkong, June 17, 1915. 620

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915:
Dairy Butter £1.10 per lb.
Dairy Butter 81.00 ..
Buttercup Butter 90 ..
Pastry Butter 80 ..
Cheese 70 ..

66

THE ALEXANDRA GARDEN, Canton, by
Benton, is Equalled. For "Bread"
Cakes, Confectioners' Meals with Wines &
Liquors.

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In the Wonderful "Pall Mall" Turkish Blend you get all the rare qualities of the world's choicest tobacco—flavor that's mellow, sweet, delightful—rich fragrance and exquisite mildness found only in the highest types of Turkish and domestic leaf. This Quality has made "Pall Mall" the largest high grade selling brand in America to-day.

FACIS ABOUT THE WAR.

(Continued.)

A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION.

Published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

Yielding to the irresistible force of public opinion, and roused by the fiery utterances of her poets, extolling her heroes of the past, Italy has just joined the ranks of the defenders of the liberty of nations, fighting against those barbarous empires who had depended upon her co-operation in the carrying out of their hostile designs, notwithstanding the fact that the ultimatum to Serbia was drawn up prior to any consultation with her concerning it. She has enlisted all her forces, and military resources, which have been steadily developing for the last nine months; and has stoutly and freely, at her own appointed hour, drawn the sword. In the noble and dignified speech made by Signor Salandra to the Italian Parliament we are told that Italy would not remain "in isolation, without security or prestige, at a time when the history of the world is going through such a decisive phase." She has spurred the eleventh hour efforts, and the bargaining for peace, made by Austro-German diplomacy. She wanted to fight for the right, "which with art, and even before it (as M. Viviani, when addressing the French Parliament, said), was the greatest boon this birth-place of the Latin race had conferred upon the world." Italy's spirited action in freedom's cause is so much the more commendable as the Italian people well know what sacrifices the realization of their national aspirations will entail.

M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, spoke truly when he said: "All the peoples whose independence, security, or future is threatened, are rising up one after another, against that brutal domination which aspires to rule the world." By deliberately drawing the sword Italy sets other nations an example, and it might redound to their honour and advantage to follow in her steps later on. Ever since Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, which she had guaranteed by her own signature, and since her methods of intimidation and "frightfulness" have stirred up the world's conscience against her, defenders of rights that have been outraged, and of sacred bonds treated as "scraps of paper," have arisen on all sides. The Americans, Swiss, Roumanians, Greeks, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Spaniards, Bulgarians, Dutch, all know now how the independence of the different peoples of Europe would be endangered by Austro-German rule. As a proof we have but to notice the categorical tone of President Wilson's note to Germany on the day following the crime committed by the sinking of the Lusitania, and the perfect coolness with which public opinion in the United States contemplates any contingency.

The fact that Victor Emmanuel's gallant army has come into action, with forces amounting to two million men, and the powerful vessels belonging to the Duke of the Abruzzi's fleet, in the Adriatic, manned by 500,000 sailors, make the military and economic situation of the two central empires much worse. It was already critical, for they will be unable to replenish their supplies of men and material indefinitely. They will themselves thus hasten on the final destruction of the plot formed against the world's liberty, by Austro-German imperialism. History will know how to appreciate the full import of Italy's intervention, who "is entering on the path of glory, that Fate has traced out for her." It will also do justice to the clear-sightedness and patriotic tenacity shown by Messrs. Delcasse, Salandra and Sonnino, who on either side of the Alps, have obstinately prepared, regardless of changes in public opinion, the brotherhood in arms. "I have great nations," these two, already drawn together by their history, tradition, and the immortal power of the Latin genius, are now fighting once more side by side, "for the defence of their own civilization and the freedom of oppressed peoples"—which were the words contained in that expressive telegram sent by President Poincaré to King Victor Emmanuel.

GERMANY JUDGED BY A GERMAN.
An important work in German, by a German, has been published at Leipzig, bearing the title "I judge," and the subtitle "The Truth is coming out." Dr. Anton Fritsch, a Swiss, whose evidence is thoroughly trustworthy, warrants the authenticity of the book in the preface, as well as the sincerity of the author, who, however, wishes to remain anonymous. He is a patriot and said to be well-known in the legal and literary circles in Berlin. The following extract from the epilogue of his work suffices to show the noble purpose he had in view, he says:

"A German has written this book. Not a Frenchman, nor a Russian, nor an Englishman. A German I have said, a straightforward one who cannot be bribed; who has not been bought, neither is he for sale. A German who loves his country as no other does, and who has written this book just because he does love her. Born on German soil, given a German education and brought up in German refinement, he knows what virtues the German people possess; but also their faults and failings. From allegiance springs the blind confidence which does not seek to ascertain whether the trust or good faith of the people has not been misled or betrayed; devotion degenerates into passive obedience, which never inquires if the way that is pointed out leads to crime or ruin. The leaders of the German people have taken an admirable advantage of the trust placed in them, and have blindfolded the eyes formerly so clear-sighted. They have transformed peaceful citizens into champions of hatred and vengeance, the representatives of civilization, and intellect into mad worshippers of success, men of world-wide culture into workers in one narrow groove; the luminaries of art and science into hangers-on of the barracks-room. The minds of the German people have been perverted and warped, with a view to spurring them into a war they had not foreseen, nor dreamed of, and which they never desired. Under the pretence of liberating them, they have been enslaved. This book of

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices—\$1.25 and \$2.25

Truth has been written so that the fatal charm should be broken, and the people freed from their self-styled deliverers, that truth should triumph over falsehood. From ill-informed people I appeal to those who are better or well-informed. As Germany's devoted son, I see a mother, rushing blindfold into the abyss, and I spring forward to save her, before she is swallowed up in its depths.

The author of "I judge," first of all shows the heavy responsibility resting upon Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who yielded to the imperious requests of the Crown Prince, and the set of "Junkers," monopolizing both civil and military offices.

The well-calculated efforts made by Treitschke and Bernhardt to stir up the people had already wrought persuaded the nation that it was stifled up within its boundaries, and that by the sword, it should alter the map of the world, instead of to realize its ambitions, continuing to rely upon the persevering activity and constantly increasing numbers of its manufacturers and traders, who, before the war, played a very important role abroad from an economic point of view.

England had given her word, she did not wish to go to war; Germany wished to be sure she could attack, un molested, and so secure for herself the overlordship of the Continent, thanks to the abstention of England, and with this as a stepping-stone she would gradually acquire lasting sway over the whole world, to England's cost.

By briefly examining some diplomatic documents, the author shows the efforts made by France and Russia up to the very last, in order to prevent a conflict. He considers that the German "White Book," and the Austrian "Red Book," constitute "the most terrible indictment that could ever have been drawn up," against Germany and Austria. He describes the way in which the war-party, growing more and more powerful in Berlin, managed to win the Kaiser over to their cause and start this gigantic conflagration.

The Allied Empires can now no longer hope for victory. The financial and military superiority of the Allies is too great for the military valour of Germany to balance, no matter what sacrifices she may make in men.

"The longer their intoxication lasts, the worse it will be for the German people; the more terrible will be the consequences, and the harder and more awful the awakening."

Such is the cry of alarm, that a clear-sighted German utters as a warning to his country. If it is not heard in Germany, it will be rightly echoed throughout the rest of the world.

THE WAR FROM MAY 1915 TO 1916.
On the Western Front the French troops have continued and intensified the vigorous offensive made North of Arras: after having conquered the very important position of the Plateau of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, they have advanced towards the East, carrying by storm village after village, trench after trench, and inflicting severe losses on the enemy both in men and material. Further North, the British troops are little by little gaining ground towards Lille, and holding out firmly at Ypres, in spite of furious attacks by the enemy, who regardless of the weight of artillery treasures accumulated in the old Flemish town, have made it a heap of ruins. Between Ypres and the sea, the French and Belgian troops have driven the enemy from some points which they held West of the Yser Canal, and progressed notably on the East side of this line of water. On the rest of the Western Front, especially on the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Vosges, artillery fighting is continuous; the French batteries often get the advantage, thus preparing the way for attacks in which the infantry conquers important rallying-points for the great struggle which is evidently pending. Doubtless these successes only change the front of the armies very slightly, but they prepare for ultimate victory by wasting the forces and crushing the will of an adversary, who vainly resorts to methods and engines of war prohibited by the Hague Conventions, which he himself signed.

On the Eastern front, the Russian armies, furiously attacked in Galicia by the Austro-Germans, have gradually fallen back to their reserves of men and munitions, which the lack of rapid transport service and communications did not allow of their bringing up in time to the advanced positions held by them in the Karpathians, and in the region of Cracow. On the other hand the Russians have turned for the slight check by making themselves troublesome, from Opavka, in South Poland, to Przemyśl on the San; and further South along the front stretching through Sandomir and Seraj as far as Dolina. In North Poland the Russians are holding their positions, and still further North, they are beginning to drive back towards the frontier the German troops who had attempted a raid into the Baltic provinces.

Italy's intervention in the struggle has led to the outbreak of a Southern Front. The Italian troops have already achieved some success with their opponents, and laid hold upon some of the important passes in the Alps. They are being heartily welcomed by their brethren of race and language, who have borne too long the yoke of the Hapsburgs. Like a true-born German, Francis-Joseph never loses an opportunity for destroying a wealth of art treasures—therefore he is disavowed, and fortunately without success, to have Venice transferred by his nepotism.

ALEXANDRA CAPE
OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed,
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INTIMATIONS

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ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASSES issued by the PROVOST MARSHAL will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASS should give notice to the CLERK, SECRETARY OF POLICE, in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 3".

G. Mc. I. MESSER,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, July 17, 1915. 632

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

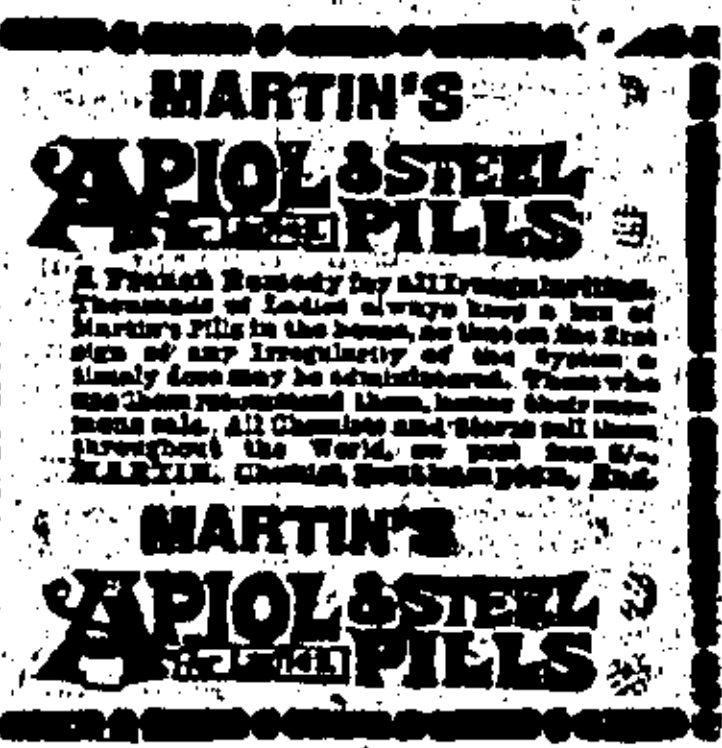
Hongkong, July 9, 1915. 630

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
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FRIDAY,

at 10.30 a.m., at 11 a.m.,

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THE SUNDY**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

etc., etc., etc.,

therein contained,

including a number of Plants, etc., in Pots,

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(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of sale.

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Hongkong, July 22, 1915.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

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FRIDAY,

at 10.30 a.m., at 11 a.m.,

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A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND**BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.,**

Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD:—Sofas, Chesterfield

Sofas and Chairs (New), Bedroom Suites,

Dining Room Furniture, Toilet Tables,

Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Sideboards,

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BLACKWOOD:—Cabinets, Chairs,

Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top

Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,

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Also

One Dinner Service, Crockery Ware,

Cutlery, Cooking Stove, One Piano, Carpets

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Electric Reading Lamp, etc., One Rubber

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A FEW LOTS OF PONGEE SILK,

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Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
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A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD**FURNITURE, etc.,**

PRINCIPALLY NEW STOCK.

As follows:—

One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing

Room Suite, An Assortment of Bedroom

Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and

Sofas, Carpets, Brass, and Enamel-mounted

Bedsteads, S de boards, Dinner Waggon,

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E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, etc.,

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Also

One Old Blackwood Wardrobe, One

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HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

DEAD BRIDES CASE.**OLD BAILEY TRIAL.****Lady Clerk's Evidence.**

The trial of George Joseph Smith on the charge of murdering Beatie Constance Annie Mundy, by drowning her in a bath at Herne Bay, was continued before Mr. Justice Scrutton at the Old Bailey, on June 28. The accused is alleged to have married two other women, Alice Burnham and Margaret Elizabeth Loffy, who were also found drowned in their baths.

Mr. Bodkin appears for the prosecution, with Mr. Tavers-Humphreys and Mr. Cecil Whiteley and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr. Montagu Sharman, and Mr. H. G. Busho defended.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, the first witness being Arthur Amos Elliott, sexton of St. Matthew's Church, Leicester, who produced the marriage register to prove the marriage of George Oliver Love, to Caroline Beatrice Thornhill at that church on Jan. 17, 1908. The bridegroom's father was described as "George Love, detective." Witness identified prisoner as Love.

Herbert Mundy, auctioneer, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, uncle of Miss Mundy, said his niece did not understand money matters at all. Her father, who was a bank manager, died in 1904, leaving his property in the hands of witness and another trustee for the benefit of Miss Mundy and her brother. Witness resided to his niece about 18 months. This did not quite absorb the whole of her allowance, and the difference accumulated in his hands.

"STILL MONEY IS POSSIBLE."

On Aug. 25, 1910, he received a postcard from her at Weymouth, stating that she had been married, and signed, "K. Williams," and this was followed by a letter from prisoner, in the name of Henry Williams, stating that they had been married before the registrar. Shortly afterwards prisoner wrote, hoping witness would "forward such money as possible at your earliest by registered letter." Witness consulted the family solicitor, and on his advice sent his niece the £135 which had accumulated in his hands for her.

Mr. Mundy added that he had no knowledge of his niece over having had a fit. George Howard Mundy, Miss Mundy's brother, spoke of a visit he paid to his sister after the prisoner deserted her, and said he found her upset and distressed. When he learned of her death he wrote to the Herne Bay coroner and sent a copy of the letter to the prisoner. He told him he must insist, as she died so suddenly, that a post-mortem examination be made. He received a reply from the prisoner which he did not keep. As far as he could recollect, he expressed surprise at the letter to the coroner, and said he was too hurt to say more.

Maud Crabbe said that in August, 1910,

prisoner took apartments at her house, in Radwell-avenue, Weymouth. He was accompanied by Miss Mundy, who, he said, would soon be married. Witness went to the wedding. On Sept. 13 prisoner asked if a telegram had come for him. She gave him one, and on reading it he said he must go to London at once on special business. He left saying he would return that night or on the following Monday. In the afternoon Miss Mundy received a telegram, which seemed to upset her greatly. Later in the day Miss Mundy showed her a letter she had received from her husband.

The husband of the last witness mentioned that on one occasion prisoner noticed a photograph of him in a Volunteer's uniform, and remarked that he had been a gymnastic instructor in the Army. He asked witness to feel the muscles of his arm. "I did so," said witness, "and found them very large."

Mr. Bodkin: Did you comment on them?—I can't remember that. I only remember that they felt large.

A STRONG MAN.

Did you judge him to be a weak or a strong man?—I thought him a strong man.

Mr. Eaton, a Weymouth solicitor, said that prisoner and Miss Mundy, in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, consulted him about obtaining money which had accumulated for Mrs. Williams in the hands of her uncle. The prisoner told him he had no knowledge that his wife was entitled to any money which he married her. He told him to write to this effect, and to tell the family solicitor that Mrs. Williams wanted the money to set up house and start in business. Mrs. Williams acquiesced, "but," said witness, "I don't think she said anything more than 'Yes' all through the interview."

Mr. W. B. Lillingston, solicitor, of Waterloo-gate, West-on-Super-Mare, described an interview which Mr. and Mrs. Williams had with him after their reconciliation. Prisoner told him after her reconciliation that she had better relations with his wife's uncle, and that the relations were strained in consequence of his leaving her, and borrowing money from her.

Mr. Bodkin: Did he say how he had been assisting in his efforts to find his wife?—No; he only said he had been searching for her.

Do you remember her volunteering anything at the interview, or did she simply reply to questions put to her?—I think she volunteered the statement that she had forgiven the past. I don't remember anything else that she volunteered.

Miss Corrie-Rapley, clerk and secretary to Mr. Wilkie, of Herne Bay, spoke of the letter of Mr. 80, High-street, Herne Bay, to the prisoner, who said he could furnish no references, as he had been travelling about the country with his wife. She first heard of the death of Mrs. Williams on July 16. The prisoner on that date came to her office extremely agitated, and commenced sobbing.

"SHE'S DEAD."

"I was very much surprised," he said. "Whatever is the matter?" He continued sobbing, and I said, "Has anything happened?" He looked up and said: "Haven't you heard? She's dead." I said: "Dead? Who?" He said: "My wife. She had a fit during the week. I went out, and I returned she was dead." I was so shocked that I could only look at him. Then he said, suddenly, "Wasn't it a jolly good job I got her to make her will?" I was still more shocked. He seemed angry because I didn't answer, and continued, "Isn't it the correct thing when people are married for the wife to make her will and leave everything to her husband, and the husband to make his will and leave everything to his wife?"

"I said, 'Did you make yours?' and he said, 'Yes.' I then looked at him very straight, and said, 'I thought you told me you hadn't got anything.' He said, 'Oh, well, I made my will all the same.' I then asked, 'Did you let her relatives know?' He said: 'Yes, and the butler sent a letter to the coroner saying it was a very suspicious case. There was some fellow at the inquest making notes, and I suppose they sent him. My wife's father died raving mad.' I said, 'Where did you tell me her relatives lived?' and he said, 'I never told you; it is a long way off.'"

Replying to Mr. Marshall Hall, witness said she saw a paragraph in the newspapers last January, and told Mr. Wilkie it was similar to the happening at Herne Bay. She afterwards communicated with the police.

A LADY'S SUSPICION.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Do you really place your word that you remember the details of this conversation without having had them recalled to your mind until you discussed them with Mr. Wilkie last January?—Absolutely.

"You have a wonderful memory," commented counsel.

"I have, sir," agreed Miss Rapley.

Witness admitted that she tried to catch prisoner at the interview, and that the question about Mrs. Williams's relatives was a "trick" question.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Did you suspect then that he had something to do with his wife's death?—I thought it very extraordinary.

On you mean to say that, knowing nothing except the statement that his wife was dead, you suspected him?—I thought it was a very curious thing to say about the will.

And because he said that, you formed this suspicion?—Well, there was a suspicion in my mind.

"You don't think you have made a mistake about it?" was counsel's final question.

"You can't make a mistake about facts, sir," replied Miss Rapley quietly. The trial was adjourned.

THE NARRATIVE OF EYE-WITNESS.**STORY OF RECENT ACTIONS.**

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Head-quarters, continues and supplements the narrative of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it.—"The Times Weekly."

July 18.

On Thursday, the 18th, there was a break in the morning of the recent inactivity on our front, and we resumed the offensive from certain portions of our line, acting in cooperation with the French, who were applying pressure about Arras.

The scene of action on this day was, generally speaking, near that of the fighting in May, to the west of La Bassée, our troops advancing from our old front line to the south of Festubert, and on the east of that place from the new line gained by us a month ago and since consolidated. After a moderately prolonged bombardment of the enemy's position our infantry assaulted at 6 p.m. and at once entered the German first line, taking over the greater part of the front attacked—about a mile in length, taking a few prisoners.

The direction in which they broke through was generally towards Rue d'Orvert on the north and Chapelle St. Beech on the south. After rushing the German first line of defences with great dash on the right and left, they penetrated well behind it, in some places bombing their way laterally along the trenches of the second line. During the evening the enemy brought a hot artillery fire to bear on this area. Fighting continued throughout the night, strong counter-attacks being made by bombing parties along the mounds of trenches, and our troops were unable to hold the ground gained. They withdrew to our original line, the last units to fall back being those on our left between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. on Wednesday.

CROSSING "NO MAN'S LAND."

On the right the assault was prepared by the firing of a heavily-charged mine under the hostile trenches. This exploded successfully and blew up a considerable length of the German parapet, forming a large crater. It is probable that a number of Germans were killed here, for they had collected in this particular section of trench, which was not under so hot a fire from our guns as the rest of the first line. The losses inflicted by our artillery fire and assault were heavy, especially in this quarter, where many bodies were found.

On the left, where the distance separating the front lines was greater than on the right, our infantry took longer to cross "No Man's Land," and at one point so soon as our artillery fire ceased the Germans, consisting either of troops who had left the front line during our bombardment and were returning to man it, or of fresh troops coming up in reinforcement, had time to get back into the ruins of their first line defences and open fire on our infantry still running and stumbling across the ground in front.

Not far from Wytschaete the Germans fired a mine during the night, which blew up their own entanglements without doing us harm.

On Wednesday, after a further bombardment, our troops during the afternoon again pushed forward to the east of Festubert and recaptured some of the points from which they had been driven on the previous night, and early that morning, fighting at close range continued through the afternoon and night.

THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Meanwhile, on our left, in the Ypres neighbourhood, we had on Wednesday taken another bite out of the enemy's territory. It will be remembered that, after the German gas attack in this quarter on May 24, our front between the Tynes-Boulers railway and the Ypres-Menin road had been bent back west of the Bellowards Lake so as to form a re-entrant, and that the Germans had thrust forward to the west of the lake. Since that time the enemy had consolidated their position and constructed the usual network of defences behind their front, which projected in a curve extending westwards from the Chateau of Hooge as far up north as the Hoguera line. It was upon a portion of this salient that our efforts were directed.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, after preparation by our artillery, our infantry rushed the German first line penetrating in places through the second and third lines, and at some points reaching the Bellowards Lake, and taking over 100 prisoners. On the left we held for some time about 250 yards of the second line, but on the right near Hooge no progress was made. Fighting continued during the day. At one time the Germans massed in the woody north-east of the lake and launched a heavy counter-attack, but the advancing infantry

were caught in a cross-fire from our field and heavy guns and were driven back, leaving large numbers of dead in the ground.

Nevertheless, as was the case with the attack near Festubert, we were unable to maintain ourselves in the whole of the ground gained; and evening found us back in the German first line, which we held for a length of half a mile against all the efforts of the enemy to turn us out. During the day we took 157 prisoners.

Further south also, early on Wednesday morning, in the direction of Hill 60, by an operation which was very well executed, though of an entirely minor nature, we gained some fifty yards length of two German trenches. This attack was carried out entirely by bombing parties under a concentrated fire from the enemy's trench mortars.

THE NEXT DAY AT FESTUBERT.

By the morning of Thursday, the 19th, in the Festubert region, after counter-attacks made by the enemy during the night, the net gain in ground which remained to us was an advance from our original position of some one hundred yards in depth and three times that distance in frontage; but during the two days and nights fighting severe loss had been inflicted on the enemy.

There was again a lull on this day except for artillery fire, the Germans paying special attention to our centre and to the new position taken up by us near Hooge. They evidently also anticipated a fresh attack by us during the evening near Festubert, for they shelled that area heavily. The total number of prisoners taken near Hooge up to this evening amounted to 213, including two officers. Three machine-guns and a loaded gas cylinder were also taken, and another gas cylinder was exploded by our trench mortars.

During the thick of the bombardment of the Hooge area on this day a British corporal was escorting three captured German officers back to Ypres when a shell, of the type known familiarly as "a crump" from the peculiar sound of its detonation, just quite close to the party. The corporal was luckily only slightly wounded. The Germans were killed.

One officer captured in front of the Bellowards Lake expressed himself as greatly disgusted by our effective artillery fire. He stated somewhat bitterly that the German troops in that area had been told that they could do what they liked with us, as we had few guns and no ammunition, and remarked that, if what he had been through were a fair sample of what the British could do without ammunition, he had no desire to experience anything that they might regard as a bombardment when fully supplied.

The prisoners taken near Festubert, who were Saxons, also had a grievance, in this case against their own people. They were positive that many of the shells from their own guns behind had fallen in the first-line trenches they were holding, and were by no means certain that the bad shooting of their comrades of the German Artillery was unintentional. Possibly the fate of the Saxons who tried to surrender at the Perme Cour de l'Avance just a month before is not yet forgotten.

A VERY GALLANT ACT.

An incident of great gallantry on the part of a non-commissioned officer which took place during our attack in the Festubert area in May must be related, though it is now a month old. During the protracted fighting, one of our officers was seen to be lying out on our front. He was on the lip of a mine crater, where he had been hidden from the Germans, but he could be bombed, and the space between him and the nearest portion of our line was swept by rifle fire.

It was at first thought that he was dead, and when he gave signs of life it was at once decided to help him in. Under cover of the fire of our snipers a non-commissioned officer crawled out with a rope which he made fast to the wounded officer, who then crawled, and was gradually dragged, into our trench, his rescuer staying behind in his place. The latter remained within the shelter of the crater, being continuously bombed for some time before he was also able to crawl back to safety.

BOGUS OFFICER.**Two Young Men Sentenced to Penal Servitude.**

At the Central Criminal Court recently, before the Recorder, Arthur Herbert Sugden, 25, and Edward George Henry Clarke, 22, pleaded guilty to obtaining goods and credits by false pretences. It was stated that Clarke pretended to be an officer in the Army, and went about in the uniform of a Lieutenant, of an artillery regiment. Sugden accompanied him, and they induced people to part with goods, for which they tendered cheques which proved to be valueless.

Previous convictions against both prisoners were proved, and it was stated that "he once asked his mother of a girl, which he told. His father was in a good position in China, and Clarke himself was £100 a year."

The Recorder said it was his duty to be "sufficiently severe by severity, and he imposed sentences of four years' penal servitude. Sugden was a thoroughly disreputable person, and he would be sentenced to three years' penal servitude."

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SPEEDY SUSTENANCE

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in Eng. and Am.)

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Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.

Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

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Price 50 cents

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HOUSES in LYMEWOOD VILLAS and **TURBINE BUILDINGS** ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to:—

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Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS. EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

Southern Coast Ports.

We give below further extracts from the reports of 1913 of the Commissioners of Customs dealing with the salient features of the trade at the ports during the year under review. These reports are, of course, very belated, but they contain nevertheless interesting indications of events in the various localities to which they refer.

Santao.—Due allowance being made for the ill effect of political disturbances on the trade of tea—the one great staple of the port—the result of the year's operations cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. Credit revived, large quantities of merchandise were moved, and if profits never are what they ought to be on the merchants' showing, the people at large no doubt reaped the benefit. Aided by harvests of quite unusual abundance, they are, perhaps, better off now than has been the case for some years past. Thanks to the enterprise of a well-known merchant who is interested in the local trade, Santao itself at last shows some signs of development, and it may be that the foreshore reclamation which he is now undertaking will prove the first step towards the establishment of that direct steam communication of the north which has been repeatedly urged in these reports. The cultivation of the poppy in the surrounding districts is again being suppressed, and it was officially reported that 4,540 men of the plant were rooted up in the neighbourhood of Fuan last season. Though it will no doubt continue to lurk in out-of-the-way spots, it seems that the spell of licence which followed the revolution is now over.—G. Acheson, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

Foochow.—The increase in the revenue over the 1912 collection is *Hk. Tls.* 93,532. Foochow has thus contributed 21 per cent of the *Hk. Tls.* 4,000,000 which has been announced as the total gain in the receipts of the Maritime Customs in 1913, as compared with those of the previous years. This result is the more satisfactory because the outlook at the commencement of 1913 was by no means brilliant. The spring rice crop was deficient, and there were on hand heavy stocks of unsold tea from the previous season's crop. Later on, however, although drought at one time (July) threatened, the weather—that all-important feature in agricultural China—became propitious. The second rice crop was abundant while other products of the soil for which Foochow is justly famous, oranges, olives and seven the humble potato, produced here in vast quantities and excellent quality, contributed largely to the general well being. The timber trade is also said to have done well; but, of course, until some system of re-forestation is evolved, there can be little cause to exult over the enhanced export figures. The foreign export of tea although restricted as to quantity because of the competition of Java-grown leaf, has had one all-redeeming virtue—it has brought some profit to the exporter. Local industries working with foreign machinery, such as the saw mills and the Electric Light Company, are understood to have had a good year.—Paul H. King, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Amoy.—The year 1913 may be looked upon as one average prosperity for the port of Amoy. The rice crops have been plentiful, and the prices of rice unusually low, down to 81 per picul. The prosperous state of agriculture in the surrounding districts was further borne out by the enormous demand for bean cake and other fertilisers, the trade in the former commodity demanding more tonnage from the North than was readily available. The main feature of the year's statistics has been a material decrease both in values and revenue, due to opium, which was, however, made good to a great extent, by developments in general trade. In local industries, the good results made by the Amoy Tinning Company, of Kulangsu, which is said to have paid a dividend of 35 per cent. for 1913, have given rise to the establishment of a rival on the other side of the harbour in the shape of the China Canning Company, a purely Chinese enterprise, started towards the end of 1912, with a capital of \$100,000, half of which is paid up. The articles canned—for consumption of Chinese living abroad—are chiefly fish, fruit, and vegetables. The year 1913 also witnessed the establishment of two electric light companies on the Amoy and Kulangsu sides respectively, both of which were in full function by the end of the year. The Amoy-Changchow Railway again made no progress towards its goal, owing to lack of funds, the shareholders—all Chinese—having definitely tied up their purse strings.—T. T. H. Ferguson, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Swatow.—In spite of gloomy forecasts, 1913 has proved the record year for revenue and imports, though an unfortunate decrease has to be noted in exports. All classes of imports made an excellent showing, with opium as the best contributor to the increase in

revenue. Had it not been for the counter-revolution in August, both revenue and trade would have been in even a better position; for the unrest so close at hand, and the rumours of despatch to this province of northern troops to quell the rebellion, naturally caused merchants to be shy of concluding forward contracts, and brought about a temporary cessation of trade. With this exception, however, and in spite of the annoyance caused locally by the Triads, merchants have worked away steadily and quietly throughout the year, and the majority, I am informed, are gratified with the profits that have rewarded labours. The total revenue during the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 2,310,035, the first time in the history of the port in which the two million mark has been passed. To this good result opium duties and like contributed an increase of over *Hk. Tls.* 144,000, import duties over *Hk. Tls.* 100,000, and coast trade over *Hk. Tls.* 20,000, while export and tonnage dues fell off to the extent of *Hk. Tls.* 130,000 and *Hk. Tls.* 14,900 respectively. Transit dues gained a little over *Hk. Tls.* 700.—W. G. Lay, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Canton.—Notwithstanding the political upheaval in July, which occasioned renewed and severe fighting in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, completely disorganising trade, and resulting in a stoppage of business for the time being, it is satisfactory to be able to chronicle the highest revenue collection on record—*Hk. Tls.* 3,346,737. The figures, however, are in themselves somewhat misleading, and suggest greater commercial prosperity than actual facts warrant. Owing to the strict and energetic measures introduced, and steadily maintained, by the previous administration here (which may be said to have terminated on the arrival of General Lung, who was appointed Tutuh, or Military Governor, of this province on Aug. 12 by Presidential mandate) against opium smoking, the importation of the drug into Canton from abroad had dwindled to very low proportions; but advantage was taken of the general disorder brought about by what may be termed the second revolt—or, more correctly, the attempted revolt—mentioned above, by the opium dealing and opium smoking community, with the result that a temporary recrudescence of the trade at once became noticeable, which had the effect of swelling the revenue collection to a larger extent than was anticipated. But after the present administration was firmly established the prohibition measures were gradually, but strictly and effectively, reintroduced, and there are indications that the opium trade here during 1914 will show a considerable falling off as compared with the year under review, and whether or not the general trade will correspondingly advance with sufficient rapidity to obviate the probability of a diminished revenue collection in consequence thereof is problematical.—F. W. Mares, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Kowloon.—The total net value of the trade passing through the stations of this district by junk and rail was *Hk. Tls.* 48,355,931, as compared with *Hk. Tls.* 40,048,781 in 1912, showing an increase of approximately 20 per cent. The value of the trade carried by junk was *Hk. Tls.* 17,376,272. Import trade by junk shows an increase of more than *Tls.* 8,000,000 over the figures for 1912, *Tls.* 3,500,000 of which are accounted for by the enormous increase in the importation of rice. Rice bran further accounts for nearly *Tls.* 2,000,000. The value of the export trade by junk remained practically unchanged. The value of the trade carried by rail amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 31,979,659, showing a total increase of some *Hk. Tls.* 124,000, which is entirely accounted for by the import trade, a slight decline being manifested in the export trade for the year. As regards the "local" trade of Hongkong, the year under review cannot be said to have been satisfactory. The importations of flour into Hongkong during 1913 amounted to 5,176,623 bags—more than 500,000 less than in the previous year. The quantity arriving from America totalled 4,774,623 bags, the residue being produced by Australia and Canada. The importation of flour from Canada breaks new ground, as the extensive grain fields around Calgary, which are producing large quantities of wheat, are now finding their markets in the East instead of Europe. What is very noticeable is the increase in the shipbuilding trade during the year. Nine vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 2,304 tons, were launched by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and 11 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 5,886 tons, by the Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Company, which also had three screw steamers and two steel lighters on hand at the close of the year.—E. Gordon Lowder, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Lappa.—The trade in the Lappa district showed no unusual features during the year 1913. If business was not remarkably quick, it is at least satisfactory to be able to record that it was well up to the average of the preceding year. As was to be expected, the decline in the import of Indian opium continued, and was responsible for a further reduction in the revenue figures. The funds formerly invested in the opium traffic appear to have been devoted to trade in ordinary commodities, for the value of the general cargo passing our

stations in both directions exhibits a most hopeful increase, the imports and exports together showing an advance of over *Tls.* 1,000,000. The total revenue receipts for the year under review amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 233,622, which is, roughly speaking, a decline of some *Hk. Tls.* 42,000 from last year's collection. The falling off in the opium duties amounts to *Hk. Tls.* 54,652, which more than accounts for the above decline, and proves that other goods are coming in to fill the vacancy caused by the gradual extinction of the opium trade. The import duties are the best since 1904, but the exports show a slight diminution.—Smollett Campbell, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Kongmoon.—The year was so good commercially that a new record for the value of trade and revenue collection has been established which will not easily be beaten, though there is no apparent reason why with a stable money market or a reformed currency, and the dreaded scourge—"piracy"—subdued, the trade should not further increase very considerably. The net value of the trade coming under the control of the Maritime Customs amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 8,669,789, which is an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 2,044,712 over the figures of 1912, comprising *Hk. Tls.* 6,841,140 for imports and *Hk. Tls.* 1,815,649 for exports. The black tea trade has well maintained its upward tendency—in 1913 the export amounted to 13,774 piculs, an increase of 2,142 piculs over last year's figures. The total Maritime Customs revenue collection for 1913 amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 558,707, being an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 109,372 over the collection of 1912, our previous record year. The net value of the foreign import trade amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 6,841,140, a gain of nearly *Tls.* 2,000,000 over that of 1912. The increase in opium of 189 piculs is only responsible for a little over one-fifth of the total gain, which shows that the improvement in the general import trade has been most marked.—H. E. Wolf, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Samshui.—In spite of the disturbed state of the country, owing to the declaration of independence of the Kwangtung province in July, the year under review may be considered a fairly satisfactory one as regards trade at this port. Imports have made great strides, and exports, though not quite reaching the figures of the previous year, have fairly held their own. The summer floods, lasting longer than usual, did some damage to the second-rice crops, but as the first crop was a good one the average worked out at 70 per cent. Silk crops were good, and the market considerably better than of late years, merchants and silkworm keepers making fair profits. The total collection of *Hk. Tls.* 407,515, compared with the figures for 1912, shows an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 63,505. To cope with the needs of the growing traffic a number of new shops and inns, as well as a new coal depot, and several native boat-building yards, have been established during the year along the banks of the river, giving the port quite a busy appearance. At Samnam one more silk factory and many small shops for machine-made cloth, &c., were opened. Towards the end of the year an electric light plant was erected at Fatsan. The installation seems to be highly appreciated, and quite a number of shops, &c., are now lit by electricity.—A. Schmidt, *Deputy Commissioner of Customs.*

Wuchow.—The Wuchow merchants in general express satisfaction with the results of the year's trade, in spite of a considerable amount of stringency in the money market that would not have existed but for the hindrances, political and commercial, briefly detailed in the following resume. During the first half of the year the briskness of trade in foreign imports more than counteracted the regrettable decrease in Chinese exports. The autumn drought of 1912 continued till near the end of April, and the resultant scarcity of rice caused an inflow of the Annam-grown cereal on the Canton market, the import of which in June was also necessary in Kwangai. Piece goods merchants, however, did well, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend with owing to a scarcity of this staple means of exchange; and had it not been for the Canton ements in August, there is little doubt that imports would have continued to figure prominently throughout the year. The kerosene oil trade with Nanning is greatly hampered owing to want of rapid, safe transit—an attempt to remedy this is being made by a well-known local merchant, who is having a powerful motor-tug, built with a view to towing up barges laden with oil. There is no doubt that if this first venture should prove successful other boats will be built, the kerosene oil trade is bound to increase by leaps and bounds. The net value of the trade coming under the cognisance of the Maritime Customs amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 13,008,049, and of that under the Native Customs to *Hk. Tls.* 11,486,440, thus making the total net value of the trade controlled by the Wuchow Customs *Hk. Tls.* 24,494,489—unfortunately well below that of 1912. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the decrease is all under junk-borne trade, which modern and increased machinery tonnage is slowly but surely ousting.—J. W. Loureiro, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

Nanning.—During the past year we have been through a period of exceptional activity. A year that has seen

a record flood, and withal a general expansion in the trade of the port, can only be characterised as remarkable. It is idle to speculate upon what would have been the value of the trade had it not been for the flood, which inflicted untold hardship and loss upon thousands of people; but, notwithstanding this adverse influence, our figures establish a record and are a striking testimony to the soundness of the trade of the province and to its powers of recuperation. The value of the trade of the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 7,600,752, against *Hk. Tls.* 7,033,825 in 1912, and, apart from the flood period, business was maintained at a high level of activity. The political situation of the district was satisfactory, and such as to inspire the confidence essential to progressive commerce, and with the exception of a few attacks by pirates on small craft up river this part of the province enjoyed peace and order. The establishment of a number of new shops and the enlargement of others may be held to indicate that the city population (said by many to have increased by nearly one-half during the last two years) is more eager than ever to supply itself with various imported articles which it has learned to recognise as rendering existence more comfortable. It is only to be expected, that enhanced prosperity, as shown by our statistics for the year under review, together with the influx of officials and well-to-do merchants consequent on the transfer of the capital, Kwoelen, and a general spread of civilisation, should engender a desire to adopt a state of life similar to that enjoyed in other parts of the Republic in closer touch with Western ideas. The recent additions to the fleet of motor-boats—there are 24 plying regularly—have made Nanning a very large centre of motor-boat traffic; but, owing to competition with its concomitant cutting of prices, it is, perhaps, a little doubtful whether the profit has been quite commensurate with the activity. With regard to the future of motor-boat traffic no check to the growth of the movement is to be apprehended, and it seems likely that further facilities will be provided in the future. The benefit of cheap travelling can hardly be overrated but it is hoped that cheapness will not be carried to the point of discouraging enterprise.—R. F. O. Hedgeland, *Assistant-in-Charge.*

Kungchow.—The total collection for the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 256,344, showing an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 29,789 over the receipts for 1912. This result must be considered eminently satisfactory when it is remembered that duty and *tsin* on opium, which amounted in 1912 to *Hk. Tls.* 76,031, have fallen to *Hk. Tls.* 57,762. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the increase is chiefly under the import heading—*Hk. Tls.* 129,690, as against *Hk. Tls.* 34,657. The export, coast trade, and tonnage dues headings also contributed to a certain extent. Transit dues, on the other hand, suffered a small decline, falling from *Hk. Tls.* 8,892 to *Hk. Tls.* 8,603. The Native Customs collection also shows an increase, rising from *Hk. Tls.* 14,186 to *Hk. Tls.* 18,935. This increase, however, is mainly due to the inauguration of a revised tariff, which was introduced in October. In August the Asiatic Petroleum Company established its own agency, under the management of Mr. A. Ledebecr, and in November the Standard Oil Company followed a like course, having for its manager Mr. J. H. Bulmer. Previously both companies had been represented by Chinese.—S. J. Hanisch, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

Pakhoi.—A glance at the statistics of trade for the year 1913 might perhaps convey the impression that this port had not suffered greatly from the attempt to overthrow the existing Republican Government, but a close scrutiny of the first two quarters' statistics would reveal the fact that at the moment of the outbreak trade was making a splendid effort towards recovery from the havoc wrought by the revolution. By this is not meant that the port was reverting to its earlier commercial status, but that the revival in trade which had set in during the latter days of 1912 continued in a marked degree, and became more pronounced during the earlier half of the succeeding year. The interval of comparative tranquillity which had elapsed since the revolution had served to restore confidence, and signs of general improvement were apparent when rebellion burst forth, again dislocating business and occasioning a temporary suspension of intercourse with the inland parts and the outer world. As compared with the collection for 1912, the total revenue, *Hk. Tls.* 103,817, shows a falling off of nearly 10 per cent. That this decrease was not greater is chiefly due to the recovery of the import trade during the first half of the year. The duty derived from this branch of revenue improved almost *Hk. Tls.* 15,000, and tonnage dues and transit dues both show higher figures. Although export duty receded *Hk. Tls.* 2,500, it is to duty and *tsin* on opium, which fell over *Hk. Tls.* 25,000, that the decline is to be attributed, the net loss recorded being approximately *Hk. Tls.* 11,000. Everything considered, however, it may be a matter of genuine satisfaction that the decrease was not heavier.—J. M. Moorhead, *Commissioner of Customs.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS
NORTH OF SOUCHEZ.THE BRITISH NAVY WAIT-
ING FOR "THE DAY."LATEST NEWS FROM THE EASTERN
AND WESTERN FRONTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS NORTH OF SOUCHEZ.

LONDON, July 28.
A Paris *communiqué* says there was a very lively struggle northward of Souchez. The Germans made three violent attacks at different points but were thrown back by vigorous counter-attacks. The *communiqué* adds that an attempted German movement in the Argonne was checked by rifle fire from the French. In the Verdun sector some progress has been made on the right wing. French aviators bombed a new aviation camp at Chamak and hit the sheds and also a petrol store, causing a considerable fire.

THE BRITISH NAVY'S PATIENT VIGIL.

LONDON, July 28.
The Archbishop of York, in a two column article, describing a fortnight's visit to the Grand Fleet says it is impossible to realise the strain of waiting for "The day" and the sacrifices the men are making for their country but despite everything they are full of cheerfulness. He pays a tribute to the trawlermen who are patrolling and mine-sweeping, and says the war has brought the Navy and the fleet of coasters and trawlers into comradeship. An outsider cannot fail to be impressed by the all-pervading sense of the readiness of the fleet but the deepest and most moving impression is the splendid spirit of comradeship and unity. The Archbishop never heard a word of criticism or felt the slightest breath of jealousy. Every officer and man was full of admiration, affection for, and confidence in Admiral Jellicoe.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE RUSSIANS FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY.

LONDON, July 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs:—That the Russians are fighting magnificently is evidenced by the fact that Berlin *communiqué*, the whole tone of it being that "the situation is unchanged." The *communiqué* admits a great Russian simultaneous attack on the Narva front, though it minimises the results. The *communiqué* says there is nothing doing before Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk and Ivangel, and that the position of General von Mackensen is unchanged. The Germans claim to have taken some thousands of prisoners on the Narva front and southward of Udena, but the very nature of the fighting casts the gravest doubts on such claims.

July 28.
A Petrograd *communiqué* records the increasing violence of the battle on the Narva front on Sunday and Monday, the fighting extending to the vicinity of the Novo Georgievsk fortress. Vigorous Russian counter-attacks contained the enemy's attacks on the left of the Narva. Many villages and woods constantly changed hands. The fighting was most fierce in the forest east of Ioshan fortress.

The Russians on both banks of the Narva successfully attacked great reserves that had been brought up above Serovsk, north of Warsaw, forcing some of the enemy to retreat in disorder, taking 700 prisoners and a number of Maxim guns. Armoured motor-cars contributed to the repulsing of the enemy counter-attack.

There is a lull between the Vistula and the Vepre rivers, but east of the Vepre to the Bug the Germans attacked in great force and took some Russian redoubts. A counter-attack expelled them.

The enemy south-west of Kovno were driven across the river Yessin.

TURKS AT THEIR WITS' END FOR FUEL AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, July 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that a Dane who has arrived here from Constantinople, where he has been working for a Danish salvage company, affirms that the Turks are at their wits' end for fuel and ammunition. Old wrecks are being stripped for metals, and a house-to-house search has been instituted. The authorities have been collecting arms, and cartloads of revolvers and daggers have been collected.

TURNING AGAINST THEIR MASTERS.

The Dane also states that there was a big fight between Germans and Turks at Constantinople in infantry barracks a fortnight ago. Ten Germans were killed and 14 wounded. The population is dangerously hostile to the Germans.

THE SINKING OF THE "LEELANLAW."

LONDON, July 28.
The *New York World* says the sinking of the "Leelanlaw" was unnecessary and lawless, and it considers the act far more sinister than the unfriendly tone of the German Press.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN ENGLAND.

Interment Figures.

LONDON, July 28.
At question-time in the House of Commons Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, stated that the Interment Committee had received 14,000 applications for exemption, of which 7,325 were refused and 6,675 granted, 700 awaiting decision; while 6,502 were repatriated and 4,225 interned, 6,000 remaining not interned. As British subjects were treated better in Austria-Hungary than in Germany, Austria-Hungarians received more consideration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS SINK 150 TURKISH SAILING SHIPS.

LONDON, July 28.
On Sunday night, says a Petrograd telegram, Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the ports of Samunich and Rizeh, and sank 150 sailing ships near the Anatolian coast.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON BOTH WINGS.

LONDON, July 28.
A Rome *communiqué* says:—
The battle of the Carso Plateau continued very fiercely on the 26th instant. The Italians advanced along the entire front on the Left Wing, and captured a strong position on Mount San Michele, dominating most of the Plateau, but were instantly made a target of the cross-fire from many batteries, and were obliged to retire a little beneath the crest, where they held their ground.
The Centre progressed towards the hill of San Martino, driving the enemy out of the covering trenches with the bayonet.
The Right Wing towards nightfall carried out a brilliant action with the object of straightening the line, and captured Mount Seibusi, driving out inch by inch the strongly-entrenched enemy, and capturing 3,200 prisoners, including 1 Lieut.-Colonel and 41 other officers, with five Maxim guns, two trench-mortars, and numerous rifles and munitions.

AMERICA'S COTTON TRADE.

A Congressman's Statement.

LONDON, July 28.
Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Congressman Sims, of Tennessee, has issued a statement showing that Germany and Austria had more nearly obtained a normal supply of American cotton since the outbreak of war than France or Russia, while the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands had enormously increased their importations of cotton. Congressman Sims concludes:—It is evident that the British Order-in-Council is not responsible for the slump in cotton sales.

ECONOMISING BRITISH GOLD.

The Chancellor's Advice To Travellers.

LONDON, July 27.
In the House of Commons it was suggested during question time that wages should be paid in silver in order to economise gold, also that half-sovereigns should be withdrawn from circulation.
Another proposal was that no passenger going to the Continent should be allowed to have gold.
Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that he was carefully considering the whole question. He was desirous of avoiding the appearance of interfering with the free commercial export of gold, which was essential to the maintenance of our credit, but there would be closer supervision of Channel passengers, and he advised travellers to exchange their British currency before leaving Great Britain.

THE BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, July 27.
Sir Edward Grey, says a telegram from Washington, has cabled to Mr. Lansing that the British Government is preparing another Note to the United States and asks that the Note delivered yesterday be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication.

PARLIAMENT.

(From the "Daily Telegraph" June 24.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

SPEECHES.

RESOURCES OF CANADA.
Lord Devonport asked whether the Government had received from time to time since the commencement of hostilities direct offers of transportation of munitions from Canadian individual firms and also a combination of firms; whether direct negotiations with reference to these offers had been declined, and if so, on what grounds; whether there was any agreement by which the Imperial Government was prevented from dealing direct with British firms or manufacturers in any of the Dominion of the Crown. The days ago, he said, Earl Curzon had informed him that the agreement with J. P. Morgan, New York, for the purchase of munitions had application only to the United States, and even in that country it was not a monopoly. That statement compelled him, to present cases showing that Canadian firms had been referred to Messrs Morgan when they attempted to open direct negotiations with the Government here. In the case to which he then referred Sir Frank Crisp had communications on behalf of a group of Canadian manufacturers with the War Office, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Lloyd George.

Three months ago this group approached the War Office, and offered 2,000,000 shells, guaranteeing delivery at the rate of 20,000 a week. That firm was told to go to J. P. Morgan, New York, or alternatively to the Shell Committee of Canada. They would do neither, and claimed as Canadians that they ought to have free access to the Government here.

In another case a Toronto group, whose representative was Mr. Pringle, in April offered to supply 50,000 high explosive shells at the rate of 10,000 per day, delivery two months after the order. Mr. Pringle stated that at the War Office he was informed, in the first place, that they did not require any shells at all, and secondly, that, if and when they did, business could be transacted only through Messrs J. P. Morgan or the Shell Committee. The attitude of this group was found to be satisfactory was shown by the fact that they had since had orders in small quantities from the Shell Committee for 100,000 18lb shells. In May the representative of this group made a further attempt to open business relations with the War Office and was invited to put in writing his stated objection to having any transactions through Messrs Morgan. He got the following most extraordinary reply:

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 22nd inst. regarding your offer of a tentative supply of 50,000 shells. I am sorry to hear that Messrs J. P. Morgan are not prepared to purchase of shells in the United States. The Director of Artillery does not wish to take advantage of your offer.

That reply was quite irrelevant.

BRITAIN'S RESERVE—RUSSIA ACCEPTS.

Another case, far more important, had no reference to J. P. Morgan. The Canadian, the largest industrial company in the Dominion, through its vice-president, Mr. Burt, a member of the War Office, from the War Office, he visited the War Office first in June, when he was told that he was a little too late, as all the Government's attention was now made.

practically for the duration of the war. He was asked to leave a list of the things his company could produce, but since then no communication had reached him.

Finding there was no chance of doing business in England Mr. Burt went to Petrograd, and almost instantly secured an order for 5,000,000 shells, half shrapnel and half high explosives, and they were now being delivered. Since then Mr. Burt had made an offer in the new Munitions Department to make 2,000,000 shells at the rate of 400,000 monthly. It was to be hoped that different methods would be adopted towards this new offer.

Colonel Bortman, Chairman of the Shell Committee of Canada, had stated recently that Canadian could manufacture ten times the quantity of war munitions now being made and he blamed the British Government for the lack of orders. On June 15 Sir R. Borden issued a statement in which he said that the British Government was entirely responsible for the supplies ordered.

EARL CURZON'S REPLY.

Earl Curzon regretted that Lord Devonport had not given him some previous intimation of the scope of the questions. The official reply to the question on the paper was as follows:—Offers have been received from time to time since the commencement of hostilities from Canadian firms, and have been referred to the Canadian Government. Direct negotiations have not taken place with individual firms. There is no agreement by which the Imperial Government is prevented from dealing with British firms or manufacturers in any of the Dominion of the Crown, but it has been arranged that in Canada the Canadian Government shall deal with the matter on behalf of the British Government.

The noble lord had referred to companies who had made direct application to the War Office with regard to the supply of munitions of war, but not having received notice that these cases were to be raised he had not been able to obtain any information concerning them.

He could, however, say that there was not an atom of foundation for the impression that the agreement with Messrs Morgan prevented any firm in Canada from getting a contract.
When the war began the War Office placed their orders with individual companies and firms in the United States. The result was that very high prices had to be paid and the deliveries were almost invariably late. The system had to be abandoned. It was in consequence of that that the agreement with Messrs J. P. Morgan was concluded, and also to get complete control among the various firms Messrs Morgan were given a complete monopoly in the United States. The Secretary for War was at liberty to deal with other persons if he informed Messrs Morgan of the facts. The commission paid was 2 per cent. on all expenses, and the experience of the Government was that in consequence of the new arrangement not only did they get American supplies much cheaper, but they also got earlier deliveries.

THE SYSTEM IN CANADA.

In Canada the system adopted from an early date was to treat the Canadian Government as our agents for the supply of munitions. The Minister of Militia constituted a shell committee, upon which were representatives of the various manufacturing interests of the Dominion, and the function of the committee was to advise as to the best method of supplying the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government also undertook the responsibility of inspecting the munitions when produced.
The system advocated by Lord Devonport of dealing with independent agents

KWANGTUNG FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

The Tsang Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—
Hon. Treasurer, Union Church collections taken on 25th instant \$ 135.00
Mr. Mr. Y. K. Lam Shoping at H.M. Dockyard's carpenter's department 308.80
For Messrs. Yee Cheung from the Chinese at Taipei (Yan Lai) 1,512.70
Mr. A. Abdulrahman 100.00
Messrs. Sui Cheung 100.00
Messrs. Wing Hong 100.00
Messrs. Yee Leung Hong 100.00
Staff of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. 177.60
For Kwong Wa Hospital—Collection No. 10 92.85
Mr. Wong Lan Sang's 4 steam launches 60.20
Per Mrs. Tashian's steward 36.50
Messrs. Molebion and Co. 5.00
Messrs. Chai Shing Hong 25.00
Mr. Lai Chiu wa 25.00
Master Ng Tak Cheung 25.00
Messrs. Sam Shing Cheung 25.00
Sung-tress, Ma Yuk Hing 25.00
Mr. Leung King Sui 25.00
Mrs. Ho Choy Shi 25.00
Comptroller to Mr. G. Martini 25.00
Mr. Chan Shin Hing 25.00
Mr. Lu Yee Yiu 25.00
Mr. Ho Yee Sang 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Wo 25.00
Comptroller to Carl Bolkow and Co. 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Tak Yuen 25.00
Tin Yat Kuek 25.00
Mr. Wong Kiu Kiu 25.00
Mrs. Wong Chai Shi 25.00
Messrs. Wa On Hong 25.00
Messrs. King Nark Hing 25.00
Messrs. Yuen Chan 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Man Loong 25.00
A European Broker 25.00
Mr. Tong Tai Wan 25.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Churn 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Shing Lee 25.00
Messrs. Wing Shing Cheung 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Tsui Wing 25.00
Messrs. Shiu On Tai 25.00
Messrs. Wang Kee 25.00
Messrs. Ning Chai Tong 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Sang Cheung 25.00
Messrs. Tsung Lee 25.00
Messrs. Kwong On Tai 25.00
Messrs. Wing Loong Hing 25.00
Mr. Cheuk Ming Hin 25.00
Messrs. Tak Lee 25.00
Mr. Chau Yau Kuei 25.00
Messrs. Kura Fung Mee 25.00
Messrs. Kwong Loong 25.00
Anonymous 11.50
Anonymous 20.00
Messrs. Chung Wo Yuen 20.00
Ot Wan Girls' School of Holywood Road, Hongkong 21.15
No. 1 Theatre of Mongkok, Yauwatt 23.10
Mr. Cheng Min 1 \$10 gold piece 23.15
Mr. Agnew's 10.00
Already acknowledged 255,861.85
Total \$299,524.00

The term "Boches" is an abbreviation of the word "saboteurs" or "hothouses" the saboteurs being bestowed by the French in 1870 upon the solid-footed invaders of their soil. In 1915 the word sprang again to existence—in its popular and shortened form of "Boches." It was historic, it was apt, it remained.

had been tried in Canada in respect of the purchase of forage, food, saddlery, and the like in the first few months of the war. The result was so unfortunate that it had to be replaced by an arrangement by which purchasers were made through the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The offer of a firm to produce so many shells with a certain space of time did not mean an addition to our fighting strength. It was ineffective unless it had a cartridge behind it and a fuse. Canada could not make either the fuse or the cartridge cases. For those parts she had to go to the United States.
Lord Leith thought the arrangement with Messrs Morgan was necessary in order to control the rate of exchange with America.
The subject then dropped.

To-day's Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 2nd August.

Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 649

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND 12 Bore, Double Barrel, Hammerless Fowling-piece. Reply, stating price and where gun may be seen, to—
"SPORT"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 650

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHAN, C.M.G., on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 6th August, both days inclusive.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 651
(Continued on page 6.)

CALLIGURA

CURES

CORN

Get a bottle to-day! Price 60 cents.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road, Central

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.
Diss Bros.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1890.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "CHUEN CHOW"

THE ONLY "BOAT" LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class 32 Single; 33 Return (Saloon).

First Class 31 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; 31 Return

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.
Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England.

Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Telegrams "Corrugated" Telephone No. 501.

CHAMPAGNES

Perrier Jouet

1906 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz Pints ditto \$83.00

Moet and Chandon's

Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz Pints ditto \$77.00

Guillemart

Extra Dry

Price per case 1 doz Quarts Duty Paid \$40.00

SOLE AGENTS.

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel. No. 135

THE CHINA MAIL.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY**

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Connecting Steamer	STAMKKA to COLOMBO	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG to MARSEILLE and LONDON	Quitting Steamers from COLOMBO	Die at MARSE- ILLE	Due at London
YOKOHAMA		about noon	July 17	MONGOLIA...	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
p.m.		about	July 23	30 MALWA...	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
July 10	SARDINIA	July 23	July 30	14 PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
—	MALTA	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	27 MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
—	NOVARA	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	10 MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 15
—	SARDINIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	24 BARBA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Sept. 13	NANKIN	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	26 KHYBER	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
—	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	31 MEDINA	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 25	NOVARA	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	19 MONGOLIA...	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 1	SARDINIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 31		Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Nov. 8	NANKIN	Nov. 14	Nov. 21			

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

		LONDON.	
1st SALOON	"A" Accommodation	SINGLE £70.	RETURN £105.
	"B" " "	" 284.	" 5 96.
2nd SALOON	"A" " "	" 248.	" 5 74.
	"B" " "	" 244.	" 5 68.

		MARSEILLES.	
1st SALOON	"A" Accommodation	SINGLE £86.	RETURN £139.
	"B" " "	" 260.	" 5 100.
2nd SALOON	"A" " "	" 246.	" 5 89.
	"B" " "	" 242.	" 5 85.

STRAHNER.	LEAVE YAMAG.	LEAVE SHANGHAI.	LEAVE H'KONG.	LEAVE S'PORE.	DUE at M'ELLITE if calling.	DUE at LONDON.
	about	about.	about	about		about
KARMALA			—	July 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 15
KASEGAR	July 19	July 26	July 30	Aug. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
TORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
MELBONE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 18	Dec. 15	Dec. 23
NAGAYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 19	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 7

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong S.S. "**MADAWASKA**," 20th August.
For Rates of Freight apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents

PRIZE MEDAL

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION 1876

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILL LONDON

EMERY GLASS

BLACK CLOTH

PAPER

LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Australia Ports, &c.	Edinburgh	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Aug. 8, at 11 a.m.
Australia Ports, &c.	Edinburgh	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Aug. 23, at 11 a.m.
B'way, S. S'pore, &c.	Isaburo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Aug. 2, at 1 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Dornes Maru	Doddwell & Co.	Aug. 17, at 11 a.m.
Bombay, Port & S'pore	Rambler	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 3
Haiphong & Haiphong	Singking	Butterfield & Swire	July 20, at 10 a.m.
Haiphong	Reijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Aug. 21, at 10 a.m.
Haiphong	Kailong	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 23, at 9 a.m.
London	Kandahar	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Aug. 23
London &c.	Essex	The Bank Line, Ltd.	July 20, at Noon
London &c.	Essex	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Aug. 4
London &c.	Malta	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 14, at Noon
London	Radnorshire	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 23
Manila	Loongang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 14, at 3 p.m.
Manila	Yuenesang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 17, at 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu & Hongkong	Chincha	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 25
Manila, Cebu & Haiphong	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 2, at 4 p.m.
Mar. London &c.	Machina Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 12, at Noon
Moji & Kobe	Butsugai	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 1, Daylight
Moji, Kobe & Ylang	Reijun Maru	Doddwell & Co.	Aug. 14
N'hai, Kobe & Ylang	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 14, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco & Japan	Persis	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 3, at Noon
San Francisco & Japan	Korea	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 10, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco & Japan	Siberia	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 17, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco & Japan	Chiyo Maru	Toto Kisen Kaisha	Aug. 17, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton	Malta	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 14, about Aug. 10.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 1
Shanghai	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Chenan	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 4, at 4 p.m.
Shai, Kobe & Ylang	Tsuei Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 4
Shai, Kobe & Ylang	Saigoh	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 9
Shai, Moji & Port	Madagao Maru	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 29
S'pore, Mauritius &c.	Madagaskia	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Aug. 25
S'pore, Pang & Calat	Kumseang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 31, at 3 p.m.
Singapore	Onsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 3, at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Pang & Ragoon	Colombo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 17
S'pore, Pang & Ragoon	Saigoh	D. Sassoon & Co.	Aug. 18
S'pore, Pang & Ragoon	Hitchi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 17, at 11 a.m.
Tamsui, Shaw & Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Aug. 1, at Noon
Takow, S'how & Amoy	Saio Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Aug. 4, at 10 a.m.
Victoria, Tamsui & Japan	Saito Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.
Via B.C., Seattle &c.	Awa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 17, at 10 a.m.
Yokohama & London	Chooching	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 1, Daylight
Yehaiwei & Tientsin	Chipching	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 1, Daylight

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

—

Order before you leave, 'so that you may receive it while at Home.'

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, LD., Wyndham Street.

NOTICE

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- AND -
BOOK BINDING

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars
Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.,
Artistically Arranged and

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

THE CHINA MAIL

MAP and

Enables one to locate the centre
n Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND

Price 50 Cents.

FROM THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

[illegible]

RAND

CHINA

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$13,000,000
Reserve Funds—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 8/- = \$15,000,000
 Silver 13,000,000
 \$33,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000
PROFITABLES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Lardale—Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.	P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Elkina, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	Hon. Mr. E. Shallin.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON TERM DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
 " 6 3 1/4 " "
 " 12 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1914.

RANKS

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. L. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 16, 1914.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.**

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

**BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.**

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 16, 1915.

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Mr H. Murray Bain Mr E. Joseph
Mr J. H. Barlow Mr C. O. Lavoie
Mr and Mrs F. V. Mr G. T. Lloyd
Barnes Mrs S. Longfield
Mrs E. R. Bellillo Mr J. M. Lopez
Mr G. B. Bonman Mrs R. R. Mapu and
and
Capt. L. Cassel Dr Mrs O. Warrie
Mr and Mrs F. C. X. Mr L. D. McNicoll
d'Almada e Castro Mr B. E. Meine
Miss d'Almada e Castro Mr J. Nerecki
Castro Mr and Mrs J. H. N.
Master d'Almada e Castro Mody
Mr W. M. M.
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Mr W. B. Coleman Mr K. Moria
Mr J. J. Connell Mr W. R. Neighbour
Mr and Mrs F. E. Mr J. A. Novara
D. de la Mr J. Orniston
Mr W. A. Dowley Mr A. R. Owen
Miss W. E. Duffy Miss D. Phillips
Mr C. E. Enfield Mr A. Phillips
Mr and Mrs P. I. Master D. Phillips
Falconer Mr A. J. Fitchers
Dr Estillwills Mr D. Roll
Miss S. O. Flynn Mr E. H. Ray
Capt. and Mrs E. E. Miss F. Reay
French and child Mr M. T. R. R. R.
Mr H. B. Mr H. B. R.
Mrs Glaister Mr and Mrs R. D.
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Mr J. A. Suttitt
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Mr and Mrs W. A. Miss V. F. Turner
Dr Mrs E.
Mr W. O. Hannington Valle
Mr A. Heio Mr and Mrs A. Wall
Hon. Mr E. A. and family
Hewitt, M.G.G. Mr and Mrs H. R.
Mr W. J. Hedge White
Mr C. Howie Mr and Mrs White
Mr and Mrs C. D. Mr J. J. Willie
Jackson Mr G. G. Wood
Mr M. T. Jones Mrs R. F. Wood

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	London.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Panama.
Cebu.	Peking.
Colon.	San Francisco.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Singapore.
Kobe.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID UP U.S. Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000

U. S. Gold \$7,370,000

ALL kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to
be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL
Manager.
Hongkong, May 11th, 1915.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1880,

—

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 48,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL— " 30,500,000.
RESERVE FUND— " 13,600,000.

—

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

—

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ASTORIA—HAITI	NARASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCASTLE
CHANGHAI	NEW YORK
CHANGHAI	OSAKA
DAIKIN (DAINT)	PEKIN
PERKIN (MURDER)	LYONS (FORTINER)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SHANGHAI

LONDON	TOKYO
LOS ANGELES	TSINGTAO
LYONS	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods
rates to be obtained on application.

EISEI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 15, 1915.

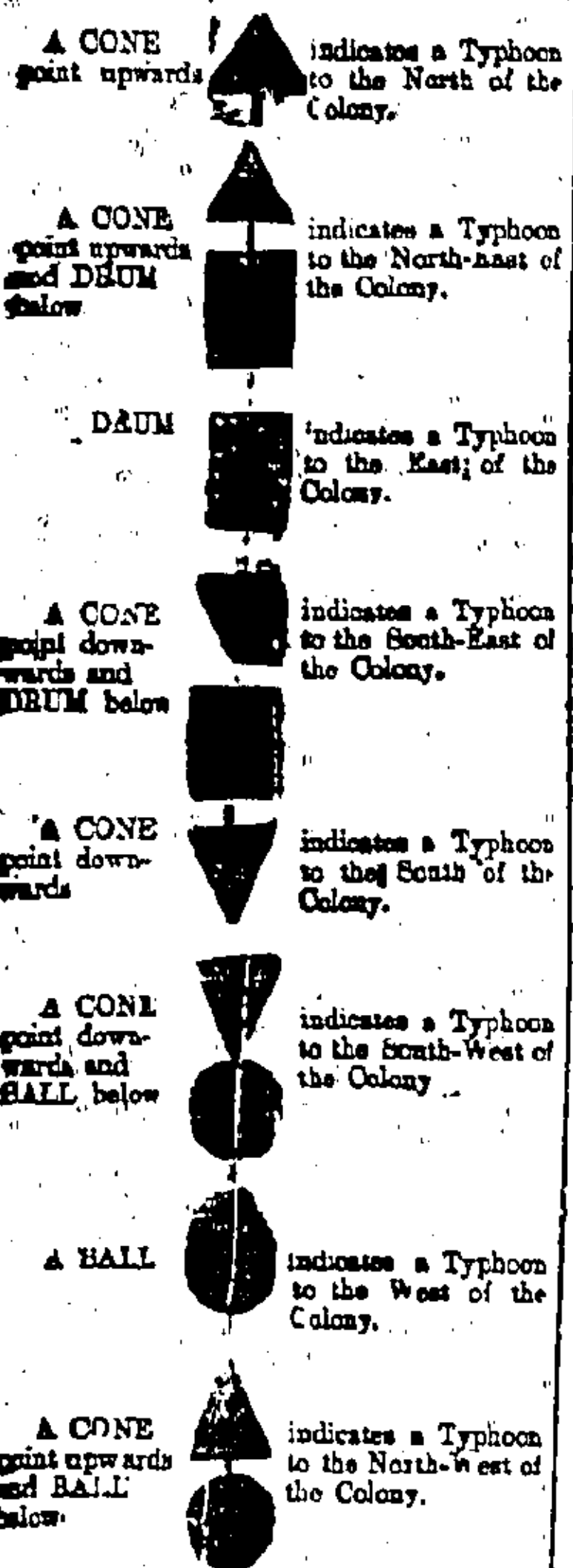
THE
CHINA MAIL

Washing Books,

TYphoon SIGNALS

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals and hoisted on the Maitland on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Customs, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises Ltd., and F. O. Quarters, Lyseum.



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made of the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

URGENT SIGNALS AT INTERVALS OF TEN MINUTES.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

At the following stations: Aberdeen, Sai Kung, Stanley, and other stations.

Further details can always be given to the Harbour Office.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the line, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

U. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A B O, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	100	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	254	100	12	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	254	100	12	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	254	100	12	12	12	12
TAI KOW TOW						
Common Dock	450	100	12	12	12	12
ABERDEEN						
Hope Dock	450	100	12	12	12	12
Lanau Dock	450	100	12	12	12	12

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

STREAMERS EXPECTED.

Mail.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Monteagle* left Yokohama at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th July, due to arrive at Vancouver on the 31st July.

The F. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 28th July, p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 31st July, at about 4 p.m.

The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. *Korea* sailed from Yokohama on the 21st July via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. *Asia* More of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st August.

Other Vessels.

The Shire Line's Ltd.'s s.s. *Roadshore* left London on the 27th May, due here on the 28th July.

The Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.'s s.s. *Kuwong* left Calcutta on the 10th July, due here on the 31st July.

The Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.'s s.s. *Indra* left Vladivostok for Shanghai on the 30th May, due here at end of July.

The E. & A. s.s. *Aldenhurst* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on 10th July, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd August.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 29, 1915.—a.m.

				Wind			
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer Temperature	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Hongkong	7 a.m.	29.53	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.97	79	85	E	1	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.91	79	85	SW	3	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.86	79	85	E	3	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.85	79	85	0	0	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.80	79	85	0	0	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.75	79	85	E	3	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.66	79	85	E	5	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.59	79	85	E	1	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.53	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.56	79	85	E	6	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.50	79	85	E	2	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.50	79	85	0	0	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.50	79	85	0	0	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.45	79	85	E	2	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.40	79	85	E	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.39	79	85	W	1	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.32	79	85	W	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.27	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.21	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.15	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.08	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.02	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.96	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.90	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	28.84	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.78	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.72	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	28.66	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.60	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.54	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	28.48	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.42	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.36	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	28.30	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.24	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.18	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	28.12	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	28.06	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	28.00	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.94	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	27.88	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	27.82	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.76	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	27.70	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	27.64	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.58	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	27.52	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	27.46	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.40	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	27.34	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	27.28	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.22	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	27.16	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	27.10	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	27.04	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.98	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.92	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	26.86	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.80	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.74	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	26.68	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.62	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.56	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	26.50	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.44	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.38	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	26.32	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.26	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.20	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	26.14	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	26.08	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	26.02	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.96	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.90	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	25.84	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.78	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.72	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	25.66	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.60	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.54	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	25.48	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.42	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.36	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	25.30	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.24	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.18	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	25.12	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	25.06	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	25.00	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.94	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	24.88	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	24.82	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.76	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	24.70	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	24.64	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.58	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	24.52	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	24.46	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.40	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	24.34	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	24.28	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.22	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	24.16	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	24.10	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	24.04	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.98	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.92	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	23.86	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.80	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.74	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	23.68	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.62	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.56	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	23.50	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.44	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.38	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	23.32	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.26	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.20	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	23.14	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	23.08	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	23.02	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.96	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.90	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	22.84	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.78	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.72	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	22.66	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.60	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.54	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	22.48	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.42	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.36	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	22.30	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.24	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.18	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	22.12	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	22.06	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	22.00	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.94	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	21.88	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	21.82	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.76	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	21.70	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	21.64	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.58	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	21.52	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	21.46	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.40	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	21.34	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	21.28	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.22	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	21.16	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	21.10	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	21.04	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.98	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.92	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	20.86	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.80	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.74	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	20.68	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.62	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.56	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	20.50	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.44	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.38	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	20.32	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.26	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.20	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	20.14	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	20.08	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	20.02	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.96	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.90	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	19.84	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.78	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.72	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	19.66	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.60	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.54	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	19.48	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.42	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.36	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	19.30	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.24	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.18	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	19.12	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	19.06	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	19.00	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	18.94	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	18.88	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	18.82	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	18.76	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m.	18.70	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Swatow	7 a.m.	18.64	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Shanghai	7 a.m.	18.58	79	85	SW	4	Cloudy
Amoy	7 a.m						